

shows this apparently to be the first combination of the two names.—RAY J. DAVIS, University of Idaho (Southern Branch), Pocatello, Idaho.

NEW RANGE-RECORDS FOR LINEAR-LEAVED SPECIES OF POTAMOGETON.—During a study of the broad-leaved North American species of *Potamogeton* a number of collections of linear-leaved species of this genus have come to my attention. A few of these, not seen by Fernald nor St. John previous to the publications of their treatments on this portion of the genus, seem worthy of mention:

P. LATIFOLIUS (Robbins) Morong. TEXAS: abundant in still water, 15 miles north of Brownsville, July 1, 1929, *Robert Runyon* no. 211 (U. S. Nat'l Herb.). Not previously reported from Texas and over 800 miles from the nearest station reported by St. John, RHODORA 18: 130 (1916).

P. EPIHYDRUS Raf. var. TYPICUS. SOUTH DAKOTA: Squaw Creek, Custer State Park, Black Hills, Aug. 23, 1926, *H. E. Hayward* no. 600 (New York Bot. Gard., Field Mus.). Neither of the varieties of *P. epiphydrus* is listed from this state by Fernald, Mem. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. 17, pt. 1 (1932). The species, with no variety designated, is listed in Over's Flora of South Dakota, p. 15 (1932) for the eastern part of the state.

P. EPIHYDRUS var. NUTTALLII (C. & S.) Fernald. LOUISIANA: near Jackson, Herb. of *J. L. Riddell* no. 1524 (New York Bot. Gard.). If the label is correct, this is an interesting southern extension for this species. NEVADA: in ditches, Reno, July 19, 1919, *Ivar Tidestrom* no. 10622 (U. S. Nat'l Herb.). Apparently the first record for the state as, through a misidentification of the specimen, the species was not listed in Tidestrom's Flora of Utah and Nevada (1925) and the specimen was not sent to Professor Fernald during his study of the group. BRITISH COLUMBIA: Dick's Lake, Sooke, Vancouver Island, Aug. 2, 1893, *Macoun* no. 4363 (Nat'l Mus. Canada); Stanley Park, Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1893, *Macoun* no. 4361 (Nat'l Mus. Can.); Griffin Lake, Aug. 5, 1889, *Macoun* no. 2971 (Nat'l Mus. Can.). Fernald cites no specimens of either variety of the species from British Columbia, as the three collections mentioned were not seen by

him. Kermode's Catalogue of the Flora of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands (1921) lists the species, without mention of variety, from Quamichan Lake, V. I., referring to Glendenning's Annotated Check List of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Cowichan District, Vancouver Island. ALASKA: Kodiak Island, July 20, 1899, *Trelease & Saunders* (coll. T) no. 2866 (U. S. Nat'l Herb.); Kukak Bay, Alaska Peninsula, July 5, 1899, *Trelease & Saunders* (coll. S) no. 2868 (U. S. Nat'l Herb.). The most northerly locality cited by Fernald (1932) and by Hultén, *Flora of Alaska and Yukon* (1941) is in the Revillagigedo Islands in extreme southern Alaska.—E. C. ODGEN, University of Maine.

FASCIATION IN *LILIUM CANADENSE*.—A most interesting example of fasciation in *Lilium canadense* was found near the Weir River in Hingham by Miss Lenora Comiskey (July, 1942). The stalk was over five feet tall. Near the bottom the flattened stalk was 7 mm. thick by 18 mm. wide; just below the inflorescence it had thinned to 4 mm. in thickness and 24 mm. in width.

When collected the plant bore 44 blossoms slightly smaller than the normal size, and there were remains of six or seven other flowers which had ripened off. Several of the flowers had evidently been fertilized, as some of the ovaries made considerable growth after the flowers had faded. A color photograph of this unusual lily cluster was taken by Dr. John B. May.—CLARENCE HINCKLEY KNOWLTON, Hingham, Mass.

EUPHORBIA GEYERI IN INDIANA.—According to Wheeler¹ *Euphorbia Geyeri* Engelm has been unrecorded from Indiana, although three stations are reported from Illinois. On July 22, 1942, I found a colony on railroad ballast and spreading somewhat beyond in the extreme eastern part of Gary, Lake Co. The plants were so limited in area that introduction would seem to be very recent. Like the petals of *Trillium grandiflorum* the appendages of the glands, at first white, seem to turn red with age. Material has been sent to the Gray Herbarium, the Herbarium

¹ *Euphorbia* Subgenus *Chamaesyce* in Canada and the United States Exclusive of Southern Florida. RHODORA 43: 130-132. 1941.